The Bergen Tunnel War.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS CONCLUDED,—The trial of the alleged participants in the late riot on the Eric Railroad, was continued on Tuesday. At 11 celk, a portion of the prisoners were marched into the Court room, and Mayor COLLARD being on the bench, the examination commenced.

Court room, and Mayor Collage being on the bench, the examination commenced.

LEVI H. COOYER, residing in Hudson City, being sworn, deposed—I was at the Leone of the riot on Friday, Saturday and Sunday; I see one bay here whom I recognize as one among them who helped to put bars on the track; (pointing to Micharl. Heray, a lad of about 15 years of ago I saw him help to put the bars on the track; I think I recognize some of the others, but can swear positively to none but this boy.

the others, but can swear positively to none but this low.

Henry, the boy identified, protested—I never put one bar on the track, or helped to put one on either.

Rechard Baker being sworn, deposed—I was at the riot on the Sabbath, all those here are entire strangers to me: I do not think I can speak positively of any of them; one whom I see here I think I saw there, but cannot swear positively: I think I observed the man in the blue coat. (Conneurs Hays) I can such the man in the blue coat. (Conneurs Hays) I can such to man in the blue coat. (Conneurs Hays) I can such the man in the blue coat. (Conneurs Hays) to decrease the coat the track; I cannot recognize any others.

Hays—What time of day did you see me down there?

Ans.—I think about noon.

HAYE—I was not there since morning.

ARRAHAN DRAKE testified—I was at the riot on Saturday evening and Sunday: I then saw some of the boys I see here, but did not see them put anything on the track; that man (pointing to Jons 'ACRPHY) was there, but I did not see him do anything.

Prisoner—Was it on Saturday or Sunday you saw me there? Ans, -I think about noon.

Prisoner—Was it on Saturday or Sunday you saw meether? Witness—On Sunday.

George Prady being sworn, testified—I was at the riot Friday, Saturday and Sunday; I saw as persons engaged in the riot this boy (Michael Heavy) the next buttone to him (Was Farmella) next buttone (Jourson-Mercorr), I saw each of these engaged in the riot; there is another (pointing to Jours Flannkay) who was engaged in obstructing the radical.

Flannkay—When did you see me?

Wiscess—I saw you on Sunday; you were helping to roll that big stone on the track; it was between cleven and one o'clock.

Flannkay—I was then in my boarding house, and never laid a thing on the track, or helped to put on a stone.

one.

FARRELL—(Another prisoner recognized.) When id you see me there?

Witness—On Sunday forenoon, you were putting terms on the track ones on the track.

FARREL No, sir, I did not put a stone on the John B. Dunn, high constable, being sworn-I

JOHN B. DUNN, high constable, being sworn—I was at the riot three times! I ecognize that boy, (Michael History); I saw that man, (W. Farsell.) and am not positive about that one, (Barser M. Istres.) I think he was one of those who followed us on Friday, when we went to move the cars they had placed on the track; they followed us down, and prevented us removing the obstructions; I may be mistaken, would not swear positively, but my impression is that I saw him; I also recognize Cornelles.

O. by McIntver-When did you see me? Witness—On Friday.

McINTYRE—I was at work on Friday and Saturaly both, in Jersey City, for Mr. DERR, who is here

day both, in Jersey City, for Mr. Dean, who is here in Court.

Witness—Well, I may be mistaken.

A new lot of prisoners was now brought in, and Mr. Dusa was realled to the stand. He proceeded with his testimeny as follows: I recognize that one, (Par Sairm) I saw him bussly engaged with those who were putting obstructions on the track, and I also saw the one behind him, John Loxarn); he, too, was engaged in obstructing the track; there is another one I am sure of, (Thos. Danny); he, also, was very busy in obstructing the track; this is all I recognize as actively engaged.

Sm.Th.—When did you see me there?

Witness—In the forencon, between 10 and 12 o'clock on Sunday.

Prisoner—Very well, I was at No. 198 North street then, and did not leave there until 12 o'clock, and I was at New ark at work on Friday and Saturday. I have proof here in the house and in New York that I was not on the ground. I had nothing to do with the track.

Mr. Brany recalled—I recognize that man (Jone)

have proof here in the house and in New York that I was not on the ground. I had nothing to do with the track.

Mr. Beady recalled—I recognize that man (Jous Doubert), the next to him (Henry Dixon), the man with the red whiskers (Micharl Mulvy). That man with a tumor on his facetpointing to Par-Buay), and the boy next him (J. Leonard); the latter came to where myself and several officers of the road were standing, and said "you sons of w—s, you sons of b—s, we will show you what we will do with you! I recognize the man with a red shirt, in the corner (Thos. Darny), and this man here (Joun Duscoll). He (Driscoll) was with the man who threw a stone which hit Sheriff Bratty's hat; it was intended for Mr. Withins. The man who threw the stone I do not see him. I also recognize the one with a blue shirt (William Cutte). I arrested him myself. He was shouting when the first man was arrested "rescue him, rescue him." Here the prisoner loudly and lengthly vociferated his innocence of the charge). That man with red whiskers (Milliam (Milliam), I think was one of the ring leaders. I recognized a crowd of those who were out on Friday and Saturday.

MULVEY—What have you seen me doing on Priday?
Witness—I cannot say positively that I say you

day?
Witness—I cannot say positively that I say you there on Friday, or do anything, but I saw you on Saturday, shouting and yelling, "come on boys—come on boys," and in the crowd when the stones were those we the condition.

at the engine.

EY.—Did you see me on Sunday?

ess.—I did; you were shouting and encourage

cars, and was never on the full before Sanday morning; I never worked at the tunnel; I was there quietly looking on, and at night, was taken from my bed, at JAME MALOSE*, and brought to jail.

EDWARD THEFT'S, being sworn—I can only recognise one man here, that man with no whiskers, (MULTY); he was conspicuous among them as a leader; he took a very active part; more than any of the rest.

MULVEY-Did you see me handle anything to put It on the track?

Witness—When the military came down I saw you; you had a stick in your hand, and shouted, "come on boys; take every one his man and we can clear the sons of b.—s, every one of them."

MULYEV—I never did have either stick or stone in my hand, on the track. It was not my interest. I am sure I, as a foreman, lost far more than I was ever likely to gain by it.

Witness—He was loudly encouraging them to fight it out—never to give an inch before the military.

Witness—He was loudly encouraging them to fight it out—never to give an inch before the military.

The Court now quietly put on its hat and walked out of the room, leaving behind, the prisoners, half a dozen spectators, and a body of policemen. No recess was taken, or order of adjournment given; but after a lapse of about two hours, his Honor returned, resumed his seat, and the first witness was called.

Jons Born, Alderman of Hudson city, was sworn, and testified—I was at the scene of the riot part of the time on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday; I do not see any of the men here whom I can recognize as having been there—none I should like to swear to; I think I would recognize some who were there, if I think I would recognize some who were there, if I saw them, but they are not here.

Groege Wanamaker testified—I was at the scene

GEGGE WANAMER testified—I was at the scene of the riot, at work there as a carpenter employed by the New York and Eric R. R. Co.; I was there on the three days—on Sunday, only a portion of the day; of the men who are here in Court, I do not think I can recegnize any of them—not to swear to them; two of these men look senething like those who were there, but as to being positive, I could not be; can't be positive of any of the men here.

W. H. Clark Recaled—of the men here there is one that I raw, that one with the red whiskers, (Mulver; I do not see any others here that I saw there.

MILLEY-I would ask you if you saw me do any-thing there, obstruct the track any way or tell others to do so? do so? Witness-No sir, I did not; I only saw you there among the rictors; I did not see you do anything.

Another rest of about an hour's duration was now taken, and then Mayor Collage announced that the

taken, and then Mayor Colland announced that the testimeny was concluded. A man named Edward Collagnan was found, however, who had not been mentioned before, and now the officer who arrested him was sworn.

Wm. McLean testified—I am an officer; on Sunday afternoon I arrested that man amongst the rioters, and he came with me peaceably; he would not come with another officer who attempted to arrest him, but came with me without any trouble; I saw him amongst the rioters, but saw him do nothing wrong. The price my protested his innecence, and said he had a wife and two children, who were dependent on his exertions for support. The District

day afternoon I acreeted that man amongst the risters, and he came with near peaceably it would not come with another officer who attempted to arrest bim, but came with new thost any troble; I saw him amongst the roters, but was him do nothing was him amongst the roters, but was him do nothing each be had a wife and two children, who meet any pendent on his exertions for support. The District Attorney, after a review of the testimenty, moved the discharge of the following:

Robert Stuter,

John Nicholass,

Bausel B. Weish,

Edward Mernde,

Daniel B. Weish,

Edward Mernde,

Daniel B. Weish,

James Relly,

Joneph J. Eaton,

John B. Eaton,

John B. Edward Milley,

John B. Edward Flitzgedd,

John B. Edward Flitzgedd,

John B. Edward O'Donnell,

John B. Edward Flitzgedd,

John B. Edward O'Donnell,

John B. Edward Flitzgedd,

John B. Edward O'Donnell,

John B. Edward O'Donnell,

John B. Edward B. Ed

unceremoniously taken from her, has been almost constantly and unceasingly interceding with the Mayor sac District Atterney Letters, for the release of her husband. The young bride declares that they were coming over the field to the scene of riot, when her husband met an acquaintance—one of the tunnel men—and while conversing, officers came up and arrested them. Officer Draw believed that he recognised the accused as one whom he had seen taking part with the rioters, and consequently he was required to find bonds for his appearance before he could be released.

with the rioters, and consequently be was required to find bonds for his appearance before he could be released.

Yesterday a hundred men were at work in the tunnel, and a force of special policemen, provided by the R. R. Co., were sworn in to guard the track. The trains were running regularly as usual.

The Vice-President of the Eric Long Dock Company, Robert H. Burdell, issued a circular, in which he says:—"The Eric Company dai not contract for the building of the tunnel, and did not enter into any engagement to furnish any part of the funds. The Long Dock Company contracted with J. P. Cumirso to finish the tunnel at a fixed price, to be paid for in their mortgage bonds. They have paid to the contractor, or his assignee, A. B. Saysous, every dollar that is due, and in addition have paid by the theory of the hundred dollars was furnished to Mr. Saysous by individual directors of the Long Dock Company, with the understanding that it would enable him to pay his men. This sum they were not under obligation to furnish, but did so on Mr. Saysour's representation that with it and other assistance he expected to get, be could satisfy his men until the close of the month, when another payment gould be due to him. In this expectation he was disappointed."

THE LATE BERGER RIOT.—The excitement in relation to the late riot, has nearly subsided, and affairs are assuming the ordinary course. A few of the rioters were discharged from the jail yesterlay, upon giving the required bonds. The private Police employed by the New York and Eric Kalirost Company to test their vigitance, is not known. These watchmen are well prepared for evil disposed persons, being provided with volcanic rifle platola, capable of being fired ten times without re-loading.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL Scorr.—Lieut Gen. Scorr departed on his San Juan mission, in the stramer Star of the West, at 2 o'clock yesterday P.

Gen. Scorr departed on his San Juan mission, in the steamer Star of the West, at 2 o'clock yesterday P. M. Long before the time of sailing, a very large crowd had assembled on the steamer's wharf, at the

foot of Warren street.

The Scott Life Guard, under Capt. WARD, arrived The Scott Life Guard, under Capt. WARD, arrived with a gun just before two o'clock, and took up a position on the end of the wharf. A few minutes after the arrival of the military, Gen. Scorr arrived in a carriage, and was received with hearty cheers, which increased to enthusiasm as the agea veteran slowly made his way up the gang-plank.

When the Star of the West backed out into the

When the Star of the West besled out into the stream, the crowd, both on the wharf and on the steamer Empire City, which was at her berth on the opposite side of the pier, broke into enthusiastic cheers, January and a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the Life Guard. Guns were also fired from the deck of the Empire City and a steamer lying in the stream. The Star of the West was saluted with colors, guns and steam-whistles, from various vessels, as she proceeded down the Bay, and a salute was also fired from Fort Columbus.

FALL FASHIONS .- Thursday was the openng day for the Fall styles of dress, bonnets, &c., &c., and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, it received a fair share of attention from the gentler sex. But the real opening must necessarily be postpened for a day or se, when sunshine and pleasant weather will send to the stores crowds of ladies now weather-bound at home; equally curious to know the new styles, but not ready to brave rain, mud and mire in their pursuit. The Express reporter being deemed quite well posted upon these mysteries of the fashionable world, we extract from that paper the re-

fashionable world, we extract from that paper the result of his careful survey of the field:

Bos ners.—There is but little a'teration in the shape of these; the straws, if anything, are rather larger, while many of the velvets approach a cottage shape; the front droops more decidedly, and the trimming is almost universally worn across the top. Black lace and bright colors in velvets are much worn and uningled with fine effect. The contrasts are not quite so vivid as last fall, dark and rich tints being in favor, and plaids not at all.

Mrs. Hennans showed us a bonnet composed of violet velvet, edged with white thread lace. The front was of the Manis Strast style, and partly covered by a narrow fall of white lace. The face trimming was of purple and green velvet flowers, shaded with another fall of thread lace. The trimming across the top of the bonnet was peculiar; it was a full quilling, about few inches in width, of the same velvet. White ribben strings.

A black velvet bonnet was finished with conner views.

top of the bornet was peculiar; it was a full quilling, about four inches in width, of the same velvet. White ribbon strings.

A black velvet bonnet was finished with orange piping. It had an open front, neatly covered with a full of lace, and diamoned with narrow rolls of orange velvet. Loops of the black and orange velvet, bordered with black lace, and tastefully intermingled, formed the trimming on one side, with two small but rich black feathers on the other. Near the top of the face trimming and a little on one side, was a cluster of small black grapes; on the other was a superb orange rose and bud, with a full ruche. A bandsau of orange velvet with black lace, crossed the forehead. Black ribbon strings, half watered.

At the same establishment, we saw an elegant article made of acoph green velvet. A long, green feather, tipped with white, lay across the top, forming the trimming, and drooping very gracefully on one side. White thread lace was turned back from the front. The face trimming was composed of loops of the velvet, mixed with white lace, and a bunch of

the front. The face trimming was composed of loops of the velvet, mixed with white lace, and a bunch of crimson flowers. White ribbon strings.

A china pink velvet, with open front, had folds of the same bordered with white thread lace. A bandeau of narrow quilting of the velvet was twined with a white lace barbe. A pink feather, tipped with white, drooped on one side. The strings were of rink ribbon.

deau of narrow quilting of the velvet was twined with a white lace barbe. A pink feather, tipped with white, dropped no one side. The strings were of pink ribbon.

A pink silk bonnet had a new style of plaited crown, each plait edged with narrow white lace. The side trimming was a cluster of "crushed roses," mingled with tiny black flowers in bunches. On the other side was a stylish bow.

A magnificent dress bonnet was composed of white Russian velvet; the crown covered with a round coffirme of white thread lace, very fine; the front was open, with a narrow fall of lace turned back. One long, rich, fleating feather formed the entire frimming. Inside were three bandeaux of violet velvet, with a rich cluster of purple and white velvet flowers. The strings were of moire antique ribbon.

A new style of black and white straw was bound with orthuson velvet, and was encircled with bands of the same, fastened on the right side with a silver buckle. The strings were crimson ribbon, with a fancy edge. A short wreath of crimson and white flowers, with a bow, formed the inside trimming.

HEAD-DIESSES.—In head-dresses the prevailing style is the cachepiane. The vales are comparatively registed, which the penday, the internity of the head. The fashion or weather the internity of the head of the head and six frings, with long pear I assels.—One composed of white and of white and blue marabout fathers, had an airy grace well suited to evening costume. Long ends finished them all. Coffures of back lace, and lace and flowers internityed, are quite in vogue; indeed black lace can hardly be found and in any trimming used for the purpose. Light and delicate wreaths of flowers are cause in favor for evening dress, and worn by young ladies.

Duess Goodss—Perhaps at no season have the imperiations of dress goods been more easily and magnificent. In the superh materials offered, flounces and doubt jupes are declining, though preserved in some patters. We were shown at Gary's a sumption the waist and sleeves correspond with the flounces

and culfa. Some very pretty Misses' handkerchiefs are embroidered in scarlet and white, with a fine and graceful pattern.

Mantillas and Cloaks.—The mantillas this year are rather deeper than last season, and the prevailing style is full in the back. We saw at Strawarr's and elsewhere some superb specimens of the latest fashion. The imported "hood-piece" and bertha, which are often very rich and tasteful, are much used. The popular material for winter cloaks and burnous will be black cloth, and black velvet for a more dressy article. Several clasks of cloth were trimmed with deep fringe and narrow glup. One with a bettha of embroidered velvet, with square sleeves, the points of which were finished with tassels, had a pretty effect. Another had imported "sleeve-pieces" of velvet covered with Bussel's lace and jet.

A striking novelty was a cloak of burnous shape, with lappels in front, and the back plaited full in box plats leaded with diamond. The lappels had points from which depended tassels. The trimming was fancy turked ribbon. Price \$22.

A cloth cloak decorated with pempinette trimming had a bertha, of rich thick fringe with a superior credech theading. One of ragian shape had embroidered velvet for the collar and pocket holes. The sleeves were decorated with small buttons and turked triming.

A French beaver cloth, ribbed, had a deep pointed cape set in the waist, and finished with crotchet fringe. Two rows of bugle trimming surrounded the cloak, cape and sleeves. The effect of this was very striking.

fringe. Two rows of bugle trimming surrounded the cloak, cape and sloeves. The effect of this was very striking.

Several burnous were of fancy cloth, with full backs and pointed capes or hoods, finished with three floss-like tassels. The style in white and lavendar is suitable for carriage wear.

An Algerine stripe was trimmed with a crimson silk plaiting, edged with black fringe and bugle trimming. The sleeves and hood, which is long and pointed, are similarly decorated. A cloth cloak, trimmed with "Ressai lamb," half a yard deep, with a collar to match, was valued at \$60.

One black cloth cloak had a puffing over the sleeves, and square lappets, forming a half sleeve, trimmed with stripes of volvet.

One of black velvet had sleeves set in at the shoulders, with epaulettes of rich crotchet work, finished with bugles and agrafies to match in front. Price \$70. Another of velvet, had a bertha of deep chantilly lacet the pockets and sleeves trimmed with a pretty edging of the same. Price \$135.

A very spiendid article was made of black velvet trimmed with guipure lace. It had a pointed bertha, with a row of flat velvet puffing, surmounted with narrow lace of the same kind, headed with bugle trimming. \$120.

A cloak of heavy grost de reps, with pointed velvet cape, trimmed with three rows of guipure lace, formed a comfortable and stylish garmest. These of silk are made without much variety, but in the new slape.

A superb thing was a velvet Talma, fifty inches

A superb thing was a velvet Talma, fifty inches deep, with embroidery five-eighths of a yard in depth. The collar was composed of rich guipure lace, half a yard in width, pulled in at the throat. The trimming around the bottom was silk fringe and guipure lace of an elegant pattern. The price of this sumptuous covering was \$225.

Something very tasteful was a deep shawl, of magnificently embroidered velvet, trimmed with silk fringe and bugles, \$190. A reps closk, with bishop sleeves and velvet embroidered cuffs, with embroidered evelve bertha, trimmed with guipure lace, was an elegant article.

Another black velvet shawl was embroidered in superb clusters around the edge, with fringe in bunches.

Another black velvet shawl was embroidered in superb clusters around the edge, with fringe in bunches. A delicate pattern of leaves covered the whole garment at regular intervals, and the rest of the triming consisted of chantilly lace a quarter of a yard deep.

Quite a new style, so much in favor that they can hardly be made rapidly enough to supply the demand, is the Drap velours, or zebra, stripped with black and some other color. The backs are plaited full, and the hoods are deep and pointed, single er double, finished with tassels.

White cashmere opera and carriage cloaks, with black velvet, imported nood pieces, and goat's hair fringe, are in favor. Also, white velvet, embroidered with black, with double pointed berthas or hoods.—Velvet talmas, embroidered, need no particular description.

with black, with double pointed berthas or hoods.—
Velvet taimas, embroidered, need no particular description.

SHAWLE.—Some very elegant shawls are of plaid
wood, with mohair or plush border, black and crimson, and fringed. The Stella fashion retains its popularity. Saxony woolen shawls, of white ground,
striped with green and black, and fringed, are very
pretty. A plaid one, folding with different sides,
scarlet and black, and purple and black, is new and
beautiful. None of these are expensive. The Palsley
pale end shawl, both square and long, ranges in price
from \$18 to \$70. In camel's hair there is the usual
variety.

MOUNNING.—The satin de cheme, a new kind of
cloth, very light, fine, and glossy, double width, will
be liked for second mourning. The price is about
\$1.35 a yard.

The Ottoman Cloth is composed entirely of wool, as
is the Texana Cloth. Both these fabrics are heavy
and warm. The Lamartine Cloth resembles Mousseline de Laine, but is much thicker. Cloaks of the
Ottoman Cloth, with folds of poplin, are suitable for
second mourning; the deepest requires bombasine
and crape.

RECEPTION OF, THE IRISH CLERGY .- The Dill, of Ballymena, and D. Wilson, of Limerick, were received at the Cooper Institute Thursday, 23 i. At near eight o'clock, a large body of clergymen ascended the platforms. Among them were Rev. Drs. ADAMS, DEWITT, PRATT, MURRAY, CORKMAN, THOMon, LELAND, and others. The services of the evening were opened by the singing of the 100th Psalm. Rev. Dr. LELAND then offered a prayer. Rev. Dr. DEWITT stated the object of the meeting. A deputation of clergymen coming from the centre of the great work of revival in the Old Werld, to mingle their faith with their brethren of the New World. To-morrow (to-day) would be the anniversary of the establishment of a business men's prayer meetings, and now they have spread over the world.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY rose to introduce the deputation He said that for many years the Protestants of Ire land have been anxious to spread the gospel over that island. For some time past their efforts have been signally blessed, and especially in making con erts from the Reman Catholic body. In May last the General Assembly of Ireland resolved to send to this country a deputation of four of their members, to ask pecuniary aid for the purpose of assisting them in this work of conversion.

Rev. Dr. Adams then addressed an elegant speech of welcome to the deputation. He welcomed them as Christian brettern to the hearts and homes of the Christians of this country. He was glad to meet them and learn from them of the great work of salvation on their shores, and prayed that such meetings might b productive of great good to members of the visible surch. The Chairman, Dr. Dewitt, then gave the hand of fellowship to the Irish delegation in the name the Convention, and introduced Rev. Dr. PEATT Rev. Dr. PRATT spoke of the joy of the brethren o

Philadelphia, at the news of the revival in Ireland. Rev. Dr. Engan was then introduced, amid loud and continued applause. He said he came "from the headquarters of Romanism, not from Rome, for popery is weak at home, but from Ireland. He ntinued an attack on Catholicism at considerable ength, and finally clenched it, as he argued, with acts. Said he "of the arrests made by the police of Dublin during the past year, of those incarcerated 1.016 were Roman Catholics, 768 Episcopaiians, and aly 336 Presbyterians." He pointed out the necessifor the education, christianization and civilization Irish emigrants before they came to this country. and proposed himself and his brethren as missiona ries in this work.

Dr. Ereas is a short, fat dumpy man, with a round

head, heavy cycbrows, stoops slightly, speaks with a strong Hit ernian accent, and his manuer of declamation is extremely vigorous.

Dr. CGORMAN, as a representative of the Methodist

Episcopal Churches of Philadelphia, addressed a few n arks of welcome, frequently interrupted by ap-

plause, to the Irish deputation.

Rev. Dr. Dull, of Ballymena, was then introduced. He returned thanks for the hearty, cordial welcome which had been extended to himself and himbrethren since their arrival in this country. He noticed the Christian sympathy, which should exist between the followers of Jesus Christ throughout the world. He then gave a lengthy sketch of the revival in Irelandfrom its commencement in Ulster until the present; attributing most of the honor of its origin to the roung ciergymen in his immediate neighborhood a the monthly and daily prayer meetings members, f every evangelical denomination, and all felt how good it was for brethren to live in unity. Its effect in Pallymena had been to promote morality and temerance. On market days, in the olden time, £100 was commonly the income for the item of whisky alone; since the opening of the work of revival this amount had dwindled down to 10s. 6d. Profamity had decreased, and in May last, at a fair in the eighborhood, the crowd, at the close of the business of the dar, literally broke in two and resolved itself into two mammoth prayer meetings. He con-cluded by the expression of his firm faith that Godliness would yet come to the world as the waters cover the great deep. Dr. Dill is but little taller than Dr. EDGAR, has red all-round whiskers and beard, stands erect, and has the top and front of Lis head rather bald. Dr. Wilson, the third member of the delegation, was next introduced. He began by an adusion to

the power of Catholicism in Ireland, mentioning as

much again. One-pattern, called the Princess Gloth-lide, has two rows of lace edging.

At Gay's, where these beautiful noveities were seen, was a magnificent article, which many ladies will wish to survey. It is a tunic flounce of the richest point lace, a metre (39 inches) in width, and four and a half yards in length. It completely covers the upper skiri, and is to be worn over a thick, rich,dead white satin. The price of this spleudid thing is \$1.690. The entire set consists of a shawl to match, handkerchief, sleeves and collar; and the price is two thousand eight hundred dollars. There is the cost of fine lady in round numbers!

Medalion sets, in French work and valenciennes lace, are much in vogue. The new style of handkerchief is circular, the trimming very deep, in medalion pattern, with insertion and edging of valenciennes, put on rather full. The delicate work on some of them corresponds with that of the colars and cuffs. Some very pretty Misses' handkerchiefs are embroidered in scarlet and white, with a fine and graceful pattern.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.—The mantillas this year. keeping." "Then," says he, "I give you leave to lo without fasting, and eat whatever comes before you, askingno questions till you see my face again."

And whether it was my good luck, or the will of

Providence, he was soon after taken home, so that
from that time I have fasted never; and, between you and me, it may be a long before I see him agran." He then went on to prophecy that Ireland would yet revive, would rise from her crushed position-the down trodden of nations-and take a front rank among the nations of the world. His concluding remarks were received with loud applause. Dr. Wilson is quite tall, has a large

> ve of the feelings of welcome extended by the Americans to the Irish deputation, and pledging them material support.
>
> Mr. GEORGE STEWART, of Philadelphia, spoke briefly, and well. REV. C. BLAIR spoke briefly, iond-ly, and well. Some notices were read, and the meet-ing apjourned with singing the Doxology, and the benediction by Dr. EDGAR.

ose and black hair, and speaks very well. A resolution was then read and adopted, express

Foreign Intelligence.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE SAVAL POWER OF PRANCE.

The extraordinary rapidity with which 10,090 trained seamen and gunners were, a few weeks ago, sent on board the naval ships lying at the five great maritime stations of France, only fourteen days being eccupied in equipping a fleet for active service, has excited almost as much remark as the celerity of French military movements during the late campaign. The London News contrasts the very effective condition of the French navy with that of the English, arriving at conclusions not always of a soft-complacent tendency. For example, the aggregate area of all the dock-yards in England is but 552 acres, while those of France extend over 955 acres. France has likewise greatly increased her preponderance of navy steam menof-war as compared with England, though the latter Government has a much larger force of guns, boats, and other small naval craft.

But it is not so much the present disparity of naval power which seems to awaken the concern of English journalists, as the wonderful resources and capabilities exhibated by the French in preparing for hostilities. The News professes to know the intentions of the French Government in reference to future naval preparations, and that it is her design to expend enormous sums in strengthening this arm of the national defence. We extract the following:

We are in possession of documents which show the extent of their prospective naval outlay for the next eleven years, and it must be borne in mind that the disarmament, of which so much has of late been said, will cause no retrenchment or diminution of the expenditure proposed by the Minister of Marine, three years ago. The arowed intention of the Government is to raise the number of the more important classes of sit am men-of-war to 150; of steam transports to 72, and at the same time to complete the construction in the different naval ports of the dry docks and other works indispensable for the maintenance of the new steam fleet. To meet this outlay, it was proposed that from

RAMBLES IN JAPAN.

From a personal narrative of a voyage to Japan, by J. M. Tronson, of the royal navy, an able and intelligent officer, connected with H. M. steamer Barracouts, of the British squadron, which recently visited Japan, are derived interesting particulars of that country not before published. Mr. Tronson represents the country as a paradise of flowers—the scent of violets, illy of the valley, and the woodbine perfumed air—peonies, hawthorn, wild roses, camellias, azaleas and rhododendrons abound, and the notes of the cuckoo, thrush and goldfinch are heard. The vegetables piesented to the English did not give a very exalted opinion of the Japanese horticulture. A pile of chickweed was included, which the visitors declined to eat. RAMBLES IN JAPAN.

of chickweed was included, which the visitors declined to eat.

The Japanese prepared for the strangers two pretty pleasure houses, fronted with pine bound in with
strips of bamboo. The windows were of paper, the
cellings of cedar, and walls whitened with time made
from sea shells, and polished smooth as marble—
wooden pillars stained black, supported the roof. The
cleanliness of the houses and the industry and scrupulous care of the houses and the industry and scrupulous care of the houses with a stheir hespitality, attract our author's attention, and obtained his
commendation. The women are small, fair, graceful,
though not pretty—their hair black, brushed away
from the forehead, and gathered in a knot—the men
carse featured, and of the Mongolian type. After
marriage the women black their teeth with a preparation of iron. There was a general axiety to learn
English and to communicate Japanese. Even among

English and to communicate Japanese. Even among the peasantry this linguistic trait was observable. The strangers notice the horses in the streets laden with dried fish and charcoal. "The horses were short, stout, nearly all of a dark bay color, with black tails; their feet shod in thick slippers made of plaited straw, and fastened above the fetlocks with a plait of the same material." The coal from the coal fields was sold in straw bags; it burnt slowly and with a dead flame.

helds was sold in straw bags; it burnt slowly and with a dead flame.

The British were followed by spies in all directions, but they report that the Japanese are remarkably good tempered, and though the strangers were carefully watched, they were always well treated. The Japanese boatman wore a dress of wool and silk, a loose pair of trowsers, a sword at the girdle, a copper ink born and pen-holder, and a pipe and tobacco pouch. They formed a striking centrast to the workingmen, who were specimens of the pure Mongolian, and whose dress was a simple girdle of bine cotton, with a cross piece attached, and a pair of footlesse stockings.

cotton, with a cross piece attached, and a pair of footbass stockings.

The British officers had their curiosity much excited by the articles of manufacture they observed, such as delicate workings in gold, silver and copper, —paper of curious texture, which is used as cloth as well as for writing on,—dresses of a beautiful gauzelike texture, resembling a mixture of silk with alpacea,—and candles made from the berries of the tailow-plant.

The bazaar of Japan exhibits a series of native designs:

Mats or trays of cedar, beautifully lacquered, of various patterns; some of them representing raised and glided storks stealing from a marsh to punce on an undortunate fish, or a tortoise wending his weary way over a hillock, whilst the non preps through a glided cloud; some of the trays margined by wreaths of bambs, or the Pyrus, or Camellia Japonica. Fine egg-shell chinaware, very thin and very expensive; thicker porcelain vaces, inkishs, Japan ink, and pencils. Mariners' compasses of many sizes, with sun-dia's; the workmanship of these articles might vie with the last produced by the manufacturers of Birmingham. Small timseled household jusses, large trays, tobaccopipes and penches, picture-books, dolls, and sepaness sandals, were in abundance. The most singular articles were olded paper coats, made from the bank of a species of mulberry. Sheets of this paper are cut by pattern to the shape of a coat or cloak, stitched or gummed together, oiled and painted—that is, the outer layer, for it is double—black or green; the inner layer or iming is merely oiled.—These coats are very durable so long as they are preserved from nails, sharp stones, or branches of trees; which rip them up as so much tissue paper.

Mr. Thouseos gives the following amusing description of a Japanese social tea-party;

"Small square tables of lacquered ware, about a foot and a half in height and six inches square, were placed on the right side of the Japanese; these supported cops of tea, sweetments, cakes, and small acquered bowls of rice and fruit. Four married ladies ast together on one side, and near them an old gentleman; opposite sat a young Japanese officer and two young ladies, one about seventeen years of age, the other paper is a species of the sear and white as that of a Circassian, with a healthy blush on their checks, which required not the assistance of the rouge-box; finely arched brows, over bright black eyes which grew brighter when the owners became animated, and were shadowed by long curling eyelashes; noses small but st veight of the derrick and its load equally over he whole deck, and to enable the vessel to resist the leverage of the derrick. The pier is composed of three wrought iron legs, forming a tripod, each 80 feet high, and weighing, to-

permission was cheerfully accorded.

THE DUKE OF MODERA'S "PLITTING."

Adverting to the Duke's withdrawal from Modena, a letter from that city says:—When the French had crossed the Alps, the Duke comprehended that his position had become a very critical one. He took down all the pictures in his magnificent pa'acc, packed up his objects of art, took from the fine library of Este the most valuable of the manuscripts, possessed himself of the rare collection of gold medsla, and sent off all these riches by might to Vienna. The handles of the doors of the rooms in the Ducal Palace were of silver. He had them removed and replaced by glass ones. When all these things had been removed, he took all the money from the public treasury, and left at the head of his army of 5,000 men. At that time the State of Modena was occupied by Austrian troops, and the Duke's force was embedied nolens volens in that of Austria. The Duke had at the time cipity State prisoners confined in the fortress of Reggio; he would not abandon them to their sad fate, but had them conducted by the Austrians to the prison at Mantua. This last act shows the character of the man. To carry off pictures, books, money, and gold medsla, was bad enough: that might be tolerated, although the act was not a very delicate one; but to treat men like articles of furniture, and to include them in the general removal, was a thing never before seen or heard of. It is useless to add that these eighty unfortunate prisoners are still in the claws of the petty vulture of Modena.

LETTER FROM E. SMETHURST'S WIFE.

The London papers publish the following letter from Dr. SMETHURST'S WIFE.

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The London papers publish the following letter from Dr. Shemussy's wife:

Sir—It is with the most painful reluctance that I address you, but I feel bound, from a sense of duty and justice, to bring before you one or two facts—small in themselves, but tending to great results—which, if known, may remove from my unhappy husband some of the unjust suspicions and prejudices which have fallen upon him. Since our marriage—thirty years ago—up to the time of his departure with Miss Bankers, we have lived together in perfect happiness and contentment. I have always received from my husband the most uniform kindness and attention. I have had several illness, in all of which he has himself attended upon me, both as medical man and nurse. He received no property whatever with me, and has not only supported himself and me entirely since our marriage; but, from the incapacity from illness of his younger brother to follow any calling, has supported him also. From my knowledge, gained from long experience, of my husband's humane character and amiable disposition, I believe him to be quite incapable of committing the crime of which he stands convicted. Up to this time bis moral conduct has been irreproachable, and without wishing to cast any reflection on the memory of the deceased Miss Bankes, I must express it as my opinion, grounded on my own observations, that the first advances came from her, although, unhappily, it met with too ready a reciprocity on his part. In answer to some observations made in respect to no one having visited my husband during his confinement, I beg to say that it is in accordance with his own wish; that I have frequently expressed my desire to do so, and many friends have expressed the same wish, which he has invariably declined—feeling that he could beet support his great trial in strict sectures.

Desperate and Fatal Affray.

Desperate and Fatal Affray.

We published, a day or two since, a paragraph regarding a fatal affray at Compromise, Ky., on the 4th inst. A passenger on the steamboat J. H. Dickey, furnishes to the Memphis Eugle the following particulars of the affair:

As the Dickey landed at Compromise, to put off the mail, the Postmaster of that place, Mr. Sram, approached the mail agent, who had not made the two or three last trips, and said to him: "We have had some bloody times here of late, and we have to go prepared," (at the same time throwing back his coat and exhibiting a revolver.) "Why?" says the agent. "Because our country is infested by a lot of thieves, such as this man," (pointing to a man close by, whose name was Shulla, who was the only one at the levee previous to the landing of the Dickey beside the Postmaster). Sucular then remarked that he was a most infamous liar, and destitute of every principle of a gentleman. Whereupon the Postmaster placed his hand on his pistol, as if in the act of drawing it, when Shullar shows the retreated at a rapid pace, somewhat that y feet, when Sham fired four shots at him in rapid succession, but without effect. Sham then took deliberate aim at him across a stump, but his pistol missed. Shullar immediately rushed back at Spans and shot him twice more through his body. They then had a hand-to-hand encounter, Shullar falling under, and Spans pounding him about the head with his pistol. Presently, a third party came up with a double-barrel shot gun, to shoot Shullar through the head, but threugh the advice of the agent and others, he did not. Spans soon became so weak, that Shullar he was a truck a powerful blow over the head with the gun, which appeared to craze him, and he instantly ran into the river up to his shoulders, and on his looking up and seeing the gun pointed at him, he bedd gh his head under water, holding it there as long as he could without strangling, and on his looking up and seeing the gun pointed at him, he bed ged his head under water, holding it there as l

The following is an account of the late steam product on the spot:

The Fawkes machine was first brought upon the ground and set in motion. The plows attached to it cut nine furrows, each twelve inches wide, making a very neatly laid swarth of nine feet in width and on two to three inches in depth.

The Waters machine then got under way, and, af-

The Waters machine then got under way, and, af-ter some little preliminary arrangement, started off with thirteen plow-shares in its rear, which cut a width of nineteen feet and a depth of six inches, turning the sod in as beautiful a manner as the most perfectly managed single plow.

This operation was witnessed by the assembled thousands, who crowded upon the machine in such a manner as to render the risk to life and limb most imminent, and at its termination called forth round upon round of cheers, such as can only arise from a dense multitude in a state of excitement. The result was so upexpected that the demonstration amounted dense maintage in a state of exceeding in a mounted was so unexpected that the demonstration amounted to enthusiasm. The sturdy farmers who followed this new propeller of the plow-share, were aston-ished to see a width of nincteen feet turned as easily, and in much less time than they have been accustomished to see a width of mineteen feet turned as easily, and in much less time than they have been accustomed to turn a single furrow twelve inches broad, and vented their feelings without stint. The distance ploughed was about a quarter of a mile, part of which was quite rough and uneven. In one spot the machine ran up an elevation of about one foot in twenty, and dragged the plows, which buried themselves to a depth of nearly nine inches, with scarcely a perceptible diminution of speed.

The Monster Ame.ican Floating Derrick. LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

Among the many scientific works that are

Among the many scientific works that are attracting attention abroad, the mammoth derrick, which lifts c thousand tons at a pull, is the lion at present writing. It is the invention of ALBERT D. BISHOP, a well known American engineer, and was built under his direction for "The Patent Derrick Company," recently formed in this city. This Company has made an arrangement with the Insurance Companies and underwriters of London and Liverpool, which secures to it 75 per cent. of the net salvage proceeds from all vessels and cargoes sunk prior to this agreement, and raised by its machinery. The New York Floating Derrick Company, which has annually paid over twenty per cent., also several other American Companies operating under Mr. Bisnop's patent, have raised upwards of four hundred sunken and stranded vessels. The steamer Ericsson, of 2.200 tons, vessels. The steamer Ericsson, of 2.200 tons, which, it will be remembered, sank off the Jersey coast, some years since, was lifted to the surface of the water by a derrick of only 300 tons capacity. But the great derrick, with a capa-city of 1,000 tons, will raise to the surface the city of 1.000 tons, will raise to the surface the largest ship ever sunk, pump it out at the rate of 60 tons of water a minute, and hold it fast till it is either put into floating condition, or stripped of its valuables. All it requires is a good hold, and this it can get, deeper than divers ever sounded. As to ordinary vessels of 1.200 or 1.400 tons, whose actual weight would be within the capacity of the great lifter, it would simply pick them up from the bottom, carry them ashore, and land them high and dry on the dock. It would in half an hour lift 40 first class accomotives altogether, or the hull of the Great Britain, and deposit its burden on the deck of the Great Eastern. Such being the enormous capa-Great Eastern. Such being the enormous capa-city of this engine, a glance at the wrecking statistics will reveal an ample field for its labors. On a single day in 1851, 117 vessels were wrecked on the British coast. An average of five years gives 1.025 wrecks a year, comprising upwards of 150,000 tons of shipping, valued at eleven and a quarter millions of dollars. The machine consists, first, of a flat bottomed boat o 1257 feet length and 90 feet beam, or about the length of an ordinary steamship, and 12 feet broader than the Great Eastern. The depth is 14 feet, the draft of water is only 4 feet, the bow and stern are sharp, the ground-plan is rhom-boidal and resembles a compositor's type case, being divided into 87 water-tight departments, 14 being divided into 87 water-tight departments, 14 feet square, extending from the bottom to the deck. The whole of this structure is of heavy boiler iron. Bulwarks, some 7 feet high, surround the deck. In the centre of the deck, lengthwise, and near one side of the vessel, is erected a pier, at the top of which is a boom extending over the water on the side where the weight is to be lifted, and over the deck on the other side. The pier and boom resemble a cross, and constitute the derrick proper. A wrought iron arched truss of 65 tons weight passes from stem to stern, two trusses of 50 tons each cross the deck diagonally, and two more immense trusses pass under the legs of the derrick. The object of them all is to distribute the weight of the derrick and its load equally over the whole deck, and to enable the vessel to re-

of discovery, manned by a native crew and native engineers. An American, having discovered a copper time, was permitted to work it, on promising to divide the proceeds with the government. Consul Harris was seeking permission of the Governor of Simeda to fire a salute on the 22d of February, when the Frince of Chinano made his appearance and in the Frince of Chinano made his appearance and in the Frince of the conference. On being told, he remarked, "Oh! that is Washinstown's birthday. A very grant man 1—the greatest, I timk, in the world. We know him very well in Japan." The permission was cheerfully accorded.

Adverting to the Duke's withdrawal from Modena, a letter from that city says:—When the French had crossed the Alps, the Duke comprehended that his position had become a very critical one. He took down all the pictures in his magnificent pa'ace, packed up his objects of art, took from the fine library of Este the most valuable of the manuscripts, possessed thinself of the rare collection of gold medals, and sent of all these riches by night to Vienna. The handles of the doors of the consess in the Duel Palace were of silver.

on the pulleys increases, so that the sucken vessel on one side, and the water cells on the other, just balance each, and the empty compartments under the derrick hold the whole mass afloat. The entire dreft or water in this case will be only nine feet. The pumps also throw out the water as the strain decreases. One of their most useful offices will be to free stranded ships.

How to propel this great craft was not a simple question. There not being draft enough for either screws or paddles, an old device was rejuvenated, viz.: On each side two skeleton drums, resembling two paddle wheels, were placed, one near the bow and the other near the stern. Over these pass endless chains, on which are secured the floats or paddle-boards, some 24 being immorsed at a time. So the vessel crawis, like a centipede, at the rate of seven knots an hour. The four propelling engines are of 80 horse-power each, and are entirely under the deck. It is evident that this craft cannot be easily wrecked, for its width will prevent its capsizing, and, although seas may sweep its deck, they cannot break through nor strain it, for the entire bull is a girder, of almost immeasurable strength.—Should it collide and fill half its compartments, the rest will keep it affoat.

It having been intressible to secure a large vesting

Should it collide and fill half its compartments, the rest will keep it affeat.

It having been impossible to secure a large vessel near Lendon, on which the giant could try its hand, its only experiment has been the lifting of a couple of smaller ones. Six of the pulleys were secured by chains, forming a cradle, under an old brig of 300 tons, weighing some 270 tons, and drawing some ten feet of water. In fourteen minutes it was raised about twenty feet in the air; the engines making ninety-four revolutions per minute. A small iron steamboat, weighing air; the engines making ninety-four revolutions per minute. A small iron steamboat, weighing sixty tons, was then run underneath and attached to the suspended brig. The engines being again started, both vessels were raised high in the air, presenting a singular spectacle never before witnessed. The derrick sank but thirteen inches under this increased body of 335 tons. The measurement of the great derrick is 5.000 tons. Its cost was \$250.000.—Corr. Times.

British Ships after American Medels.

British Ships after American Models. We alluded to the fact that the British screw steam frigate which has recently been launched in England, was built in imitation of the U. S. frigate Niagara. Our naval reporter reminds us that when the U. S. frigate Merrimac visited Britain, a vessel after her model was immediately put on the stocks, and subsequently launched. Her name is the Mersey, and she now belongs to "the Channel fleet." When the U. S. corvette Constellation arrived in the Mediterrances some years ago, the British naval officers to "the Channel fleet." When the U.S. corvette Constellation arrived in the Mediterranean some years ago, the British naval officers there were so struck with the originality displayed in her. that they at once reported to the Admirality how "a comparatively small ship (corvette) had been (equipped by the Americans, capable of carrying 20 heavier guns than those generally used on the Duke of Wellington;" and that "her strength and solidity render her as immovable during a discharge of her tremendous broadside, as the rock of Gibraltar." In a few months, the "Ariadne" was ordered to be built in every way similar to the Constellation. She was completed and launched a few months ago. We are also informed, but cannot assert with confidence, that the English gun-boat "Intrepid" was built after a model drawn for the U.S. Government. It is singular that the Mersey, Orlando, or Ariadne, does not seem to have equaled the ships whose existence suggested them.—Journal of Commerce. At 15 minutes to 5 o'clock on Monday after-

noon last, Professor PUSEY ascended in a balloon from Forbus Hill, Poughkeepsie. There were about three thousand persons present to witness his ascension. Considerable difficulty was experienced before the balloon could start, which was at last overcome by the Professor throwing out the ballast, cushions, and in fact everything that could retard the ascension. The balloon rose gracefully in the air, and just clearing the housetops, safled off in a Northeasterly direction. Before the Professor had passed beyond the crowd, he threw from his basket a band-box, which, on striking the ground, burst, when a large black cat sprang out, to the consternation and affright of several ladies. Black pussy ran one way, while white Puser sailed another. In passing the old Methodist church, the anchor caught in the roof, and as Mr. Puser did not want to land there, he drew a knife from his pocket and severed the cord. He now continued to ascend, and sailing to a more easterly direction, was soon out of sight. The highest point reached by Mr. Puser was two noon last, Professor Puser ascended in a balloon highest point reached by Mr. Puser was two miles and a half. At five o'clock, he landed on the farm of Mr. Joel Lawrence, in the town of Pleasant Valley, but having no anchor, the unfortunate aeronaut was dragged over trees, fences and fields, when two men went to his asfences and fields, when two men went to his assistance, but their united efforts were not sufficient to hold the balloon, when they were requested to fill the basket with stones from a stone fence which they were then passing, and the balloon was then stopped. Mr. Pusky arrived at Poughkeepsie about nine o'clock the ame evening, rather stiff after his airy journey, and with one of his hands badly scratched by coming in contact with the atoresaid obstacles while landing.

while landing.

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch from New Orleans, announces the death of Dr. (Robert M. Graham, from the effects of a wound received in a shooting affray with Mr. EARSEST TOLLDANE. This is undoubtedly the same Dr. ROBERT M. GRAHAM who figured before our Courts in the year 1854, as the murderer of Col. Charles Loring, of California, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, under the most aggravated circumstances. Col. Loring, with his wife, occupied apartments at the St. Nicholas, as likewise did Lr. Graham and his family—their respective rooms being contiguous. On the afternoon and night of Tuesday, August 1, Dr. Graham, under the influence of liquor, created considerable disturbance in the uous. On the afternoon and night of Tuesday, August 1, Dr. Girahlam, under the influence of liquor, created considerable disturbance in the hotel, but was induced to retire to his room, where he remained quietly until towards daylight on Wednesday, when he arose from his bed, and wanting water, left his room, and commenced to fing the chambermaid's bell violently in the hall. Col. Loring, whose wife was ill, remonstrated with him, and requested him to desist, but Giraham paid no attention to his appeal, and at last Col. Loring went down to the office of the hotel to chain the removal of Giraham. As he was ascending the stairs on his return, he was met by Giraham, and an altercation ensued, which resulted in the stabbing of Loring's side with great violence, where it was twisted about and bent before it was pulled out. A Coroner's inquest' was immediately commenced, which resulted in the committal of Giraham to abide the action of the Grand Jury. The trial was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Jadge Mittergat, on the 3d of October, 1854, and continued until the evening of the 2th, the jury, at half pass two o'clock the next morning, finding a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. He was sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing, but was pardoned by Governor Clarks on the 4th of March, 1856, after serving upwards of a year of his time. after serving upwards of a year of his time.

In reference to REVERDY JOHNSON, the National Intelligencer 8th, says, that he has no idea of going now, or at any time, to Europe, to have the operation of the extirpation of his injured eye performed, as has been stated. The loss of its sight was long since, nearly nineteen years ago, occasioned by the rebound of a pistol shot fired by himself; but, except in that particular, he sustained no inconvenience from it, until within the past four months, when he caught a severe cold in it, which produced inflammation, under which he has since suffered. Dr. HAYES, of Philadelphia, under whose skillful care he has been for some time, thinks that this may be remedied, and the necessity of an operation avoided. He is now well enough to attend to his professional business, and will attend the next ession of the Supreme Court, as he has done for many years.

DR. TANKY recently eloped from Knox Co., Ohio, with the wife of a Baptist deacon. The bereaved husband pursued the runaways te Hudson county, where he found his wife quite sick. Without a word of upbraiding, he stayed and nursed her back to life, then he talked with the doctor and her, and reasoned with them, and promised to forgive all, and hide the facts from the world. To his grief, however, he learned that his wife loved the doctor. He therefore expressed his forgiveness to the recreant wife. expressed his forgiveness to the recreant wife, and certified in writing that he gave her up on her choice as soon as possible, and he would never molest them. He gave her \$160, wished the blessing of God to rest upon her, and then returned to his desolate hearth.

SHIELDS, the Niagara Falls jumper. who is reported to have been drowned while on imming out to test the currents, was attended by only the parsons—a fact which has caused the sustwo persons—a fact which has caused the sus-picion that he has not been drowned at all; but that the report has been got up to account for his not jumping.

MAIL ITEMS

Mr. Corcoran, the banker at Washington, is constructing an art gallery in that city, to cost \$200.000, which is to be free to the public. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, ASTOR'S grandson has given \$5.000 to the poor of Bristol, R. I. where his father was long the clergyman.

SOUTHERN merchants complain that New York goeds come to hand much less securely packed than those from Philadelphia. LORD WARD, of England, is said to have been the only Lord of inventive calibre ever known, and he invented but a table delicacy: the Wor-cetership sauce. cestershire sauce.

Cestershire sauce.

The Long Island R. R. Co. has obtained from
CHARLICK the right of way on the Flushing R.
R. track, and both companies are hereafter to
make their headquarters at Greenpokat.

make their headquarters at Greenpoint.

Mr. G. P. Shaw, who had a store at Cedar Creek, 12 miles west of Bastrop, Texas, committed suicide some time since by taking laudanum. He had been drinking, and some persons had painted him all over with green paint, and sowed him up in a sack. On awakening, and not succeeding in washing the paint from his hair—mortified at his condition, he committed the act.

A MACHINE has been patented in England for copying the written manuscripts of a message, and it has worked successfully for a distance of 390 miles. The communication is written on tin feil with varnish. The foil is placed in the machine, and by the use of some ingenious devices, which make and break the circuit, the letter is duly registered at the other end of the line.

which make and break the circuit, the letter is duly registered at the other end of the line.

A somawhar accentric woman of Boston suffered the loss, by death, of a favorite dog, a day or two since. Last Thursday she procured a coffin, at a cost of \$\frac{2}{7}\$, in which she had the animal "laid out," and has adorned it with mourning flowers. She has also engaged two carriages for the purpose of taking the remains of her favorite to Mount Auburn, for burial.

The Connecticut river is now lower than ever known before. It is two feet lower than at any time during the last twenty years, owing to the protracted drought in Vermont and northern New Hampshire. The large steamboats running between Hartford and New York find it impossible to get from Middletown to this city, and they will stop at Middletown, and send up passengers and freight by the smaller steamers until higher water.

Ar the anniversary of the Seventh-Day Baptist Publication Society, at Verona, in Oneida county, on the 9th inst., the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the continued operation and enforcement of Sunday laws in this State is contrary to the express letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and is subversive of the civil and religious rights of the people, and that it is the duty of all good citizens to labor for their repeal."

The Submarine Telegraph Company, of London now reasess the conducting wires between

THE Submarine Telegraph Company, of Lon-

The Submarine Telegraph Company, of London, now possess ten conducting wires between England and France, besides six stretching to Belgium, and five to different parts of the north of Europe. It is also proposed to lay a cable between the Channel Islands and the French coast. The cables belonging to this company have been lately examined and found to be in excellent order, notwithstanding they have been laid now for seven or eight years.

MADAM POITEVIN, the widow of the well-known aeronaut, made an ascension at Rouen, on the 3d inst., accompanied in the car by her assistant in the costume of Sancho Panza, while below was suspended a donkey, mounted by a new Dulcinea del Tobeso, whose white toilet was visible when the balloon itself could hardly be perceived. The descent was effected in safety at Franqueville, and Madam Poitevin returned to Kouen in the evening.

LITERATURE, like fashion, has quitted London. Mr. Dickens is at his country house, Gadshill Place, near Rochester. He has finally declined to accept a most inviting offer which was made to him to give readings in America. Mr. Carlyle is in Fifeshire, Sir E. Litton 12. Knebworth, Mr. THACKERAY on the Continent, and Mr. WILKIE COLLINS at Broadstairs, engaged on a new novel, which is to be published in "All the Year Round" on the conclusion of Mr. Dickens's story.

THECODER PARKER's last letter to the Liberator is dated "Neuchatel, Suisse, Angust 23." He says—"I think I am really getting better; certainly I am fatter and stronger than for a year past. But the cough continues—the voice is good for nothing—it is a little painful to talk at all. Professor Desor has a fine wood lot, and I work in it with a bill hook and light hatchet, pruning the trees and cutting down bushes, and sometimes I take an ax and cut down a tree twelve or fourteen inches in diameter. I do not overwork, and have a good appetite."

CRAWPORD'S plaster cast of the Genius of Liberty, which was brought from Italy in sec-

overwork, and have a good appetite."

CRAWFORD'S plaster cast of the Genius of Liberty, which was brought from Italy in sections, has been set up in the old House Hall at Washington. The figure is 25 feet in height from its pedestal. The right hand rests upon the hilt of a sword, of which the point reaches to the feet. The left hand grasps wreaths, and rests upon a shield. The head-piece is the figure of an eagle, with wings half spread. The body is clothed in a royal robe. The statue, when cast in bronze, is to surmount the dome of the capitol.

capitol.

The first trial of any note, says a Utah correspondent of the 3d ult., that has taken place since the extraordinary and ill-advised pardon of the President, where the Church has prosecuted one of their own faith, or that the Mormon U. S. District Attorney, Gen. WILSON, has exhibited any degree of energy, came off last week. The party (a Mormon) was accused of robbing a brother saint of \$1.400. Briogram advised him to plead guilty, as there was a large number of Gentiles on the traverse jury, and therefore a certainty of his being found guilty. He did; and in his defence, stated that he took the money only as a joke, intending to return it; but the Judge could not appreciate that class of Mormon jokes, and therefore sentenced the disciple of Latter Day Saints to ten years at hard labor in the State Prison. capitol.

labor in the State Prison.

A GENTLEMAN, who came as a passenger in the Persia, describes the storm in which she was disabled as most terrific. Her crankpin was broken Monday evening, about 10 o'clock. She lay-to, until next afternoon, in hopes the storm would abate, and enable her to repair; but, finding no improvement in the weather, it was decided to put back for Cork. After proceeding in that direction, about one hundred miles, the weather moderated, and the breakage was repaired, when the steamer was put about again. When reaching again the same latitude in which the disaster occurred, she encountered another storm, more terrific than the first, but ploughed her way through it uninjured, except the crushher way through it uninjured, except the crush-ing of one of her wheel-houses. The Persia has the heaviest freight she has ever brought.

the heaviest freight she has ever brought.

A TRIAL was recently made in Santiago, Chili, between two American and two English locomotives. The result was that the American engine did in twenty-seven minutes what an English engine was thirty-four rainutes in doing; and of the power trial, that the American took a number of passenger and freight cars and walked right up the gradient through the entire distance; whereas the English, with the same load, came to a dead halt, had to uncouple fifteen cars and leave them, then went on, came again to a halt, and finally went back to the station. The judge of the eccasion was an English practical engineer named Bailer, who presided and judged very fairly, the Yankees say.

The consequences of the strike in London is

and judged very harry, the Yankees say.

The consequences of the strike in London is beginning to be severely felt. The London Morning Star, referring to the subject, says:—
It is lamentable to see the evidences of the Builders' Strike, which meet the eye all over the metropolis. Great works are suspended—groups of operatives are going about with nothing to do—and masters have no outlet for their capital, and no means of fulfilling their contracts. Here and there a contractor appears to capital, and no means of running their con-tracts. Here and there a contractor appears to give way, or at all events to effect an accommo-dation with workmen, but on both sides the strike may be described as general, with little hope of any side yielding in the struggle. Sup-plies continue to be sent from the country to the operatives; but these funds are not much among so many, and wives may be seen visit-ing the pawn shops while their husbands are walking the streets.

THE failure of WILSON & STUDEBARRE, large drovers and operators in cattle, hogs and provisions, in the eastern part of Indiana, is announced. An impression had prevailed that their operations in their line of business have been unfortunate. But this is erroneous, as we are informed by Mr. WILSON that the firm has become embarg rassed by his operations in the White Sulpher raprings improvements, and that the misfortune is chargeable to his individual operations with the firm as backers. The unprovided liabilities are about \$100,000, as devolving directly on Mr. WILSON, near \$75,000 of which is participated in by the firm name, but still for his use. The main assets are in the Springs property, which Mr. WILSON values at \$140,000, and hopes te convert in some way to cover the liabilities. The firm of Andrew Wilson & Co., we are assured, is in no way connected with these operations, nor affected by them.

The following line from Gray has been found THE failure of WILSON & STUDEBARRE, large

affected by them.

The following line from Gray has been found to admit of eighteen transpositions, without destroying the rhyme or sense:

The weary ploughman pieds his homeward way. The weary ploughman homeward piods his way. The ploughman, weary, pieds his homeward way. The ploughman, weary, pieds his homeward way. Weary the ploughman piods his homeward way. Weary the ploughman piods his homeward way. Homeward the ploughman piods his hary way. Homeward the ploughman piods his way. Homeward the ploughman weary plods his way. The homeward ploughman weary plods his way. The homeward ploughman piods his way.